FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

SHOES.

Just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' black and coloured Morocco SLIPPERS, thick and thin soles. Also, Gentlemen's Cloth BOOTS.

On hand, an assortment of Sole and Upper LEATHER. S. T. HAWLEY.

March 25, 1840. 90-3w

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES,
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 24, 1840. 90tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Daniel McLean, deceased, at March Term, 1840, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment, properly authenticated, in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

MARY McLEAN, *Executrix.*

Cumberland County, March 18, 1840. 90-2wp

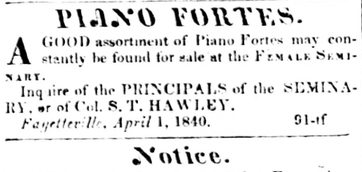
Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 18th inst., a negro man by the name of TEMAR, about 40 years old. He is large and well built, about six feet high, full round face, with a large scar on his neck, and is a Fiddler. I expect he is making for Tennessee or Georgia. I will give the above reward to any person that will lodge him in Jail so that I may get him again.

JAMES BENNETT.

Sampson County, March 20, 1840. 90-3w

N. B.—It is supposed he is in company with, or lurking after, a man by the name of Wilson, who is moving to Tennessee, with two Carts, and Women and Children, black and white.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain do.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

GENERAL WOLFE.

MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country. $8, 12, 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.
Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street, Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 76tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the results to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated Bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGleary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

The intelligent Washington Correspondent of the "Albemarle Sentinel," Edenton, says he has seen the letter, upon the strength of which, the Collector of that Port was recently removed. It simply states that the "Custom House is filled by a gentleman of *tried* political integrity—of a good heart—but as useless, as a man of straw, *to the party.*" Aye, there's the rub!—Useless to the party! A Federal Officer, now-a-days, may be every thing else, but unless he makes himself a *party tool*, talents, worth, integrity, avail nothing. The Letter goes on to recommend the Collector's removal, and the writer "hopes that the appointment will be given to a Mr. ———, a Schoolmaster in an adjoining County—a politician in whom there is no guile, and one who *writes* tolerably well." All which, done up into plain English, means—That General McDonald (late Collector) would not stoop to the pitiful business of prostituting his office for electioneering purposes—some such person was wanted, and he was thought to be discovered in this neighboring Schoolmaster, who to a partizan character united the still more valuable qualification of "writing tolerably well."

It may not be irrelevant to add, that the Schoolmaster in question, after the appointment was conferred upon him, went to Edenton to take possession of the vacant slippers; but finding the emoluments of the office to be only a few hundred dollars, when he expected as many thousands, he declined the honor, and is still engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot."—*Ral. Register.*

Agricultural.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

MR. WEBSTER'S AGRICULTURAL SPEECH.

We copy from the New England Farmer the report of Mr. Webster's Speech, made at the meeting of the friends of Agriculture, at the State House, on Monday evening, January 13:—

Mr. Webster began with stating that he regarded agriculture as the leading interest of society; and in all its relations having a direct and intimate bearing upon human comfort and the national prosperity. He had been familiar with its operations in his youth; and he had always looked upon the subject with a lively and deep interest. He did not regard himself as particularly qualified to judge of the subject in all its various aspects and departments; and he neither himself regarded, nor would he have others regard his opinions as authoritative; but the subject had been one of careful observation to him, both in public and private life; and his visit to Europe, at a season of the year particularly favorable for this purpose, had given him the opportunity of seeing their improved husbandry, and as far as it might be interesting, or would have a bearing upon the evening's discussion, the agriculture of Massachusetts, he would proceed to give his views and impressions.

How far in this matter the example of other countries was to be followed, was a subject worthy of much consideration. The example of a foreign country might be too closely followed. It would furnish a safe rule of imitation only as far as the circumstances of a country correspond with those of the country whose rules and customs it was proposed to adopt.

The great objects of agriculture and the great agricultural products of different countries were much the same. Bread, meat and clothing constituted these objects. Cotton might be regarded as an incidental product, peculiar to certain latitudes and countries. Though the great agricultural products of different countries were the same, yet there were various diversities of condition and circumstances, which materially affected the agriculture of different countries.

The primary elements which entered into the consideration of the agriculture of a country were four; climate, soil, price of land, and price of labor. In any comparison, therefore, of the agriculture of England with that of Massachusetts, these elements were to be taken particularly into view.

The climate of England differed essentially from that of this country. They were on the western side of the eastern, and we on the eastern side of the western continent. The climate of each country was materially affected by their respective situations in relation to the ocean. The winds which prevail both in this country and in England are from the west, and westerly winds blow three days out of four. These facts are familiar. The consequences resulting from them are, that our winters are colder and our summers much hotter than in England. Our latitude is about that of Oporto, yet the temperature was very different. On these accounts, therefore, the maturing of the crops in England and the power of using these crops would create a material difference between their agriculture and ours. It may be supposed that our climate must resemble that of China in the same latitudes; and this fact may have an essential bearing upon that branch of agriculture which it is proposed to introduce among us, the cultivation of silk.

The second point of difference between the two countries lies in the soil. The soil of England is mainly argillaceous; a soft and unctuous loam upon a substratum of clay. This may be considered as the prominent characteristic in the parts which he visited. The southern parts of England are a thin light loam, resting upon deep beds of chalk. The rocks in England are of a different formation from ours. Ours is a granite soil. There is granite in Great Britain; but this species of soil prevails in Scotland, a part of the country which more resembles our own. Our soils are stony. Such lands are not found in England. Our alluvial soils on Connecticut river, and in some other parts of the country, are equal to any lands; but these have no clay. It is not proper to compare the soil of England with the soil of America, because of the extreme differences in different parts of our country, stretching, as it does, through so many degrees of latitude, and embracing in its extent every variety of climate and soil.

The price of land, another important element in agricultural calculations, differs greatly from the price of land with us. It is three times as high as in Massachusetts.

The price of labor is much more in Massachusetts than in England. In different parts of England the price of labor is considerably various; but it may be set down as twice as dear with us as there.

These are general remarks, which have suggested themselves in regard to the state of things abroad. Now have we any thing to learn from them? Is there any thing in their condition applicable to ours: in which the agriculture of England may be of use to Massachusetts and to other countries?

The subject of agriculture in England has strongly attracted the attention and inquiries of men of science. They have studied particularly the nature of the soil. More than twenty years ago, Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to treat the subject of the application of chemical analysis of soils and manures. The same attention has been continued to the subject, and the extraordinary discoveries and advances in chemical science, since his time, are likely to operate greatly to the advantage of agriculture. The best results may be expected from it. These inquiries are now prosecuted in France with great enthusiasm and success. We may hope for like beneficial results here from the application of science to this subject with us.

A second material feature in the agriculture of England consists in the rotation of crops. It is a settled principle in their agriculture, that two white crops shall not come in immediate succession. A tenant would be discharged by his landlord who should violate this rule. White crops are grain crops, wheat, barley, rye, oats, beans, and peas. These are succeeded by, or alternated with, potatoes, vetches or tares, and turnips and clover, which are considered as green crops.

The great improvements in English husbandry are all traced to the introduction, from sixty to eighty years ago, of the cultivation of turnips. Before that time, when lands became exhausted by the repetition of grain crops, they were left, as it was termed, fallow, that is, were not cultivated at all, but abandoned to recruit themselves as they might. This occurred as often as every fourth year, so that one quarter of the arable land was always out of cultivation, and yielded nothing. Turnips are now substituted in the place of these naked fallows; and now land in turnips is considered as fallow. What is the philosophy of this? The raising of crops does not in itself enrich, but exhausts the land. The exhaustion of the land, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seeds of a plant are allowed to perfect themselves. The turnip is a biennial plant. It does not perfect its seeds before it is consumed. There is another circumstance in respect to the turnip plant which deserves consideration. Plants, it is well understood, derive a large portion of their nutriment from the air. The leaves of plants are their lungs. The leaves of turnips expose a wide surface to the atmosphere, and derive therefrom much of their subsistence and nutriment. The broad leaves of the turnips likewise shade the ground, preserve its moisture, and prevent, in some measure, its exhaustion by the sun and air.

The turnips have a further and ultimate use. Meat and clothing come from animals. The more animals are sustained upon a farm, the more meat and the more clothing. These things bear, of course, a proportion to the number of bullocks, sheep, swine and poultry which are maintained. The great inquiry, then, is, what kind of crops will least exhaust the land in their cultivation, and furnish support to the largest number of animals?

A very large amount of land in England is cultivated in turnips. Fields of turnips of three, four, and even five hundred acres, are not uncommon. Since the introduction of the turnip culture, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number. Turnips, for the reasons given, are not great exhausters of the soil; and they furnish abundant food for animals. It is supposed, that where one bushel of oats are produced, ten bushels of turnips may be grown at the same cost. The great difference in the two crops is to be found in the farmer's barn-yard. Here is the test of their comparative value. This is the secret of the great advantages which follow from their cultivation. The value of manure in agriculture is well appreciated. Dr. Ure states the extraordinary fact, that the value of the manure annually applied to the crops in England, at present prices, surpasses in value the whole amount of their foreign commerce. There is no doubt that it greatly exceeds it. The turnip crop returns a vast amount of nutritive matter to the soil. The farmer, then, from his green crops, and by a regular system of rotation, finds green feed for his cattle, and wheat for the market. The growth of green crops is intimately connected with a system of rotation of crops.

The lands in the county of Norfolk, in England, are sandy. Here is the place of the remarkable cultivation and distinguished improvements of Mr. Coke, now Lord Leicester. His usual rotation is barley, clover, turnips, wheat. These lands resemble much of the land in the county of Plymouth; and the sandy lands to be found in the vicinity of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The cultivation of green crops in New England, deserves attention. There is no incapacity in our soil; and no circumstances unfavorable to their production. What would be the best kind of succulent vegetables to be cultivated, whether turnips, or carrots, or Swedes, he was not prepared to say. But no attempts within his knowledge had been made among us of a systematic agriculture; and until we enter upon some regular rotation of crops, and our husbandry become more systematic, no distinguished success could be looked for. As to our soil, as had been remarked, there was no inherent incapacity for the production of any of the common crops. We could raise wheat in Massachusetts. The average crop in England is twenty-six bushels to the acre. From his own farm, and it was comparatively a thin and poor soil, he had obtained this summer seventy-six bushels of wheat upon three acres of land. It was not therefore any want of capability in the soil; but the improvement and success of our husbandry must depend upon a succession of crops adapted to the circumstances of our soil, climate, and peculiar condition.

In England, a large portion of the turnip crop is consumed on the land where it grows. The sheep are fed out doors all winter; and he saw many large flocks, thousands and millions of sheep, which were never housed. This was matter of surprise, especially considering the wetness of the climate; and these sheep were often exposed in fields where a dry spot could not be found for them to lie down upon. Sheep were often folded in England by wattled fences or hurdles temporarily erected in different parts of the field and removed from place to place as the portions of the crop were consumed. In some cases they were folded and the turnips dug and carried to them. In such case they were always fed upon lands which were intended the next year to be brought under cultivation. In one case he saw a man employed in the field in raising turnips with a crow-bar for sheep, who was expected to be occupied exclusively in this business, and slicing the turnips and feeding the sheep the whole winter. It is deemed by many farmers much the preferable mode to dig all the turnips for the sheep as they are wanted. In this case they are more completely consumed. The Swedish turnip does not suffer even by being frozen in the winter, but is found when thawed in the spring uninjured. In the north of England turnips are generally housed; or they are covered with straw on the land which is to be brought under the plough. Land is often designated by way of excellence, as "land that will carry sheep;" that is, land on which crops of turnips are to be raised for feeding the sheep; and such lands are greatly enriched by their being fed upon it. In the Lothians of Scotland, where the cultivation is as fine as in any part of Great Britain, turnips are largely cultivated. Here they are generally covered or housed. The Swedish turnips are particularly suited to a cold climate.

Mr. Webster proceeded in his remarks to state that the agricultural subject which now most strongly engrossed the public attention was that of the draining of lands. The draining to which he particularly alluded was what is called tile draining. Much of England, as he had stated, was based upon a clayey and retentive subsoil. Wetness is prejudicial and destructive to the crop. Marginal drains or drains on the outside of the fields, do not always produce the desired results. These tile drains have effected most important improvements. The tile itself is made of clay, baked like bricks; about one foot in length, four inches in width, three fourths of an inch in thickness, and stands from six to eight inches in height, being hemispherical, or like the half of a cylinder with its sides elongated. It resembles the Dutch tiles sometimes seen on the roofs of the old houses in Albany and New York. A ditch is sunk eighteen or twenty inches in depth, and these drains are multiplied over a field at a distance of seven yards apart, and vast estates have been drained in this way. The ditch being sunk and the bottom made smooth, these tiles are laid down with the hollow side on the bottom, the ends placed near each other, and some straw put over the joints to prevent the admission of dirt. These are not so expensive a mode of draining as might be supposed; but so important and useful are they considered, that even a large expense is soon met by the immediate benefits resulting from them. It has added every where at least twenty per cent. to the amount of the wheat crop. A beautiful example came under his own observation not long before he left England. On a part of a field, which had been thus drained, the wheat presented a most luxuriant growth; while on a part of the same field, which had not undergone this operation, the wheat, sowed at the same time, was feeble and just showing itself in straggling parcels above ground. It seems a singular fact that the advantages of this thorough draining are as perceptible in dry as in wet weather. A great evil in clay soils is that they become in dry weather hard and baked, and impermeable to the roots of the plants. The water, by this thorough system of draining, being removed quickly from such soils, they are less subject to become hardened by the sun; and remain porous and friable.

There was another improvement which he witnessed, and which he considered as the most remarkable and beautiful agricultural improvement which had ever come under his observation. This was an instance of irrigation. Irrigation is much practised in Wiltshire, in the south of England. He had repeatedly heard of water-meadows; but he had not been able to form a very satisfactory notion of what was intended by that designation. At the Duke of Portland's estate he had an opportunity of witnessing this extraordinary agricultural improvement in a remarkable form. This was in the north of England at a place called Sherwood Forest. By a forest in this case you are to understand an extent of country with a thin arid soil, covered with heath and ling, resembling brakes, with here and there a few oaks scattered upon it. Ten years since this land was not valued at a rent of one shilling per acre. It produced nothing. A brook ran near it. This brook passed through a village and gathered some of the refuse matter from the houses. It was conducted by a carrier or canal, similar to the water-way of a factory or the feeder of a canal, along the edge of this tract of land proposed to be irrigated, and suffered to ooze or pass out in small quantities over the land. Successive embankments or barriers were erected to receive and convey the water, and in this way the whole field was irrigated. The water was never permitted to flood the land, but was let out in small quantities, and the field was watered in March, May, July, and October. No manure was ever put upon this land; and when Mr. Webster was there in November, they were then taking off the third crop of hay cut that season; and which certainly was not less than two tons to the acre. After this crop was gathered, sheep were to be turned in upon it, which were expected to lamb at Christmas, so that the lambs might be ready for the market in March, when they would command a high price. There can be no doubt that the sediment deposited by the waters, which they had collected in their transit through the village, contributed much to the extraordinary fertility and productiveness of the land; but there can be as little doubt that pure water itself is an element of immense value in agriculture, and that it contains essentially and abundantly the food of plants.

With respect to implements of husbandry, Mr. Webster was of opinion that the English had no advantage over us. Their wagons and carts were not better; their ploughs be considered inferior; their threshing machines inferior to those in use among us. The drill cultivation was a remarkable feature in English husbandry, and executed with great neatness and precision. The young wheat fields appeared like rows of onions. Some of the drill machines were constructed so as to drop small portions of compost manure with the seed at the time of sowing. In this matter he remarked upon our deficiency. Their ground is finely prepared. He saw a field in turnips, where the seed which was carefully soaked and prepared, was sowed on Friday, and the rows of plants were distinctly seen on Monday all over the field. This rapid germination, where it can be effected, has great advantages.

There were various other matters in English agriculture upon which he would gladly remark, though at the risk of taxing too severely the indulgence of the meeting. There were crops cultivated among them of which we had none. The English bean, a small brown bean, was much liked, and produced about forty bushels to the acre. It constituted an excellent feed for their horses. Vetches, or tares, likewise, a sort of pea, was much cultivated; it was customarily sown in the fall for sheep, and was eaten by them in the fall and winter.

The sheep husbandry in England is an immense interest. They will this year cut from sixty to seventy millions of fleeces; and sheep under one year old are not shorn. The average yield may be six to seven pounds to a fleece. There are two principal classes of sheep in England, the long and the short wooled sheep—the Leicestershire and the South-Down. The long-wooled, or Leicestershire sheep, give a fleece of about eight pounds; the short-wooled, or South-Down, a fleece of from three to four pounds. Wool is of great importance to them, and mutton in their markets command high prices. Sheep are to be considered at the head of their agricultural products. The great importance of providing for them, therefore, must be obvious.

Our climate as has been observed, differs from theirs; but the great inquiry applicable in equal force to both countries is, how can we manage our land in order to produce the largest crops, while at the same time we keep up the condition of the land, and place it, if possible, in a course of gradual improvement! The success of farming must depend in a considerable degree upon the animals produced and supported on the farm. The farmer may calculate in respect to animals upon two grounds of profit, the natural growth of the animal, and the weight obtained by fattening. The skilful farmer, therefore, expects where he gains one pound in the fattening of his animal to gain an equal amount in the growth. The early maturity of stock is consequently a point of much importance.

Oxen are rarely reared in England for the yoke. In Devonshire and Cornwall, ox teams are employed; but in travelling one thousand miles in England, Mr. Webster saw only one ox team, and here they were driven one before the other, and in harness similar to the harnesses of horses. Bullocks are raised for the market. It is highly desirable, therefore, both in respect to neat cattle and sheep, that their growth should be rapid, and their fattening properties favorable, that they may be early disposed of, and consequently the expense of production lessened.

Is it practicable on the soil and climate of Massachusetts to procure a succession of crops. He could not question it; and he had entire confidence in the improvements to our husbandry, and the great advantages which would accrue from a judicious rotation of products. The capacities of the soil of Massachusetts were undoubted. One hundred bushels of corn to an acre had been repeatedly produced, and other crops in like abundance. But this would not effect the proper ends of a judicious and profitable agriculture, unless we could so manage our husbandry that by a judicious and proper succession of crops, the land would not only be restored after an exhausting crop, but gradually enriched by the cultivation. It is of the highest importance that our farmers should increase their power of sustaining live stock, that they may thereby obtain the means of improving their farms.

He had already remarked that, in some things, we had the advantage of them, particularly in agricultural implements. He had seen often the plough with wheels, but he deemed it an awkward and cumbrous instrument.

The live stock of England was in a high state of improvement. He had seen the fine herds of Lord Spencer, Mr. Bates, and others, with satisfaction.—The specimens of the improved Short Horns brought to this country have been a capital stock; but the character of the stock raised among us should have reference to the nature of our climate. Our present breed of oxen are beyond doubt best suited to the plough. He was inclined to believe that no stock for the dairy among us and upon our short pastures, could be found superior to the Ayrshire breed of cows. Every effort should be made to improve our own breeds. The Devonshire stock brought here at an early period and now generally diffused over New England, would probably prove the best stock, upon the whole, for us. It undoubtedly admitted of great improvement.

He urged attention strongly to the seeds of grains which we sowed. Great improvements had been made in these matters by a careful selection and culture. He considered that the introduction of Leicester and South Down sheep among us would prove an eminent advantage. The Leicester require extraordinary feeding, and must always be kept fat. The South Down were an exceedingly profitable animal, both for wool and mutton; and would subsist well in short pastures and an exposed climate. It is not advissable to cross the Leicester with the Merino, or indeed the long-wooled with the short-wooled races.

It was easy to see the immense importance of a successful agriculture to England; and that even the amount of one per cent. added to their agricultural products would materially affect the subsistence and comfort of millions.

It was often said that England was a garden. This was a strong metaphor. There was much poor land and some poor cultivation in England. But he had looked at their improvements with the highest pleasure and admiration. In associations for the improvement of agriculture, in agricultural societies, we had gone before them. He would not say that they were following our example, but they were now doing what we had done. He had had the pleasure of attending the first meeting of the British National Agricultural Association; and gentlemen of the highest distinction in rank, talents and wealth, were apprized of the great importance of this vast national interest, and were lending their hearty co-operation in the cause. They had made in England immense advances in agriculture, and nearer approaches to the perfection of the art than in any other country.

He concluded by adding, that he had on the way some few individuals of the Leicester and South Down breeds of sheep, which, not as the finest, but as fair examples of those valuable breeds, he would be happy to exhibit to the farmers of Massachusetts. They would, on their arrival, remain in Boston some time for that purpose. He had likewise brought over a few bushels of the best kinds of wheat grown in England, for seed, which would be left at the agricultural warehouse of Messrs. Breck and Co., that the farmers if they chose, might avail themselves of it.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The progress of the country toward a specie currency, brings with it, as was to be expected, a reduction in all sorts of property, and wages, except where temporary causes keep up prices. Lands, Houses, the Products of the Mechanic and Farmer, Labor, all go down. The Laboring man here is to have his Labor measured by the prices of Slave Labor in Cuba, or Peasant Labor on the Continent of Europe, thus perfectly illustrating the often proclaimed Whig argument, that credit is the system, for a free country, and no credit the system for an enslaved country.

The reduction of wages.—Mr. Buchanan broached the idea in his speech,—will enable our Manufacturers to complete with Europeans, for when our Laborers work as cheap as Europeans, we can afford to sell as low. What an argument for a *professing* "Democrat" to a Republican People! If we have any sound rational boast, it is that American Laborers are better off than European Laborers, that this is the Paradise of the Poor, if it be, as alledged, the Pandemonium of the rich,—but here is an argument for reducing American Labor to European Labor at once, and thus abandoning the credit and the enterprise of the thousands to the cash of the one!

The more money there is, the more chance for the Poor of having a share,—but the less, it is all for the Rich. The more money, the more enterprise, and the more enterprise, the more demand for Labor—but the less, the cheaper Labor, and what money the Rich have, commands more of it. The condition of the country now perfectly illustrates this. The very rich were never so well of as they are now, and the poor and middle classes never worse off. The Farmer toils, and with abundant harvests, gets but little for his toil. Produce hardly pays in many places for carrying it to market. The Mechanic is coming down to Germany and Italian and Cuba prices of labor.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Van Buren men of Trenton had a grand procession last week, in *honor* of the late action at Washington, by which the laws and rights of New Jersey were trampled on. The procession honored Mr. Secretary Westcoat, the gentleman who aided in the wrong. The State Gazette says:

The manager of the procession was Joseph A. Yard, late keeper of the STATE PRISON, who frequently addressed the multitude, and in allusion to the unusual number of boys among them, quoted scripture to prove the propriety of training up a child in the way he should go!

Artesian Well.—The following extract from the London Literary Gazette of Dec. 14, shows the progress which is still making in the deepest bore which has yet been made into the earth, with the prospect of ultimate success:

M. Mulot, who has the contract for boring the Artesian Well at Grenelle, Paris, and has now arrived at a depth of 505 metres, (1645 English feet or nearly a third of a mile,) has just made a new agreement by which he undertakes to bore to the depth of 600 metres (1954 feet) if the water should not previously make its appearance. At this moment the boring instrument is traversing a bed of greenish clay filled with iron pyrites. It is the opinion of Messrs. Arago, Constant Prevost, Elie de Beaumont, and of M. Mulot himself, that the water will soon appear, perhaps in a few days, as the boring indicates the proximity of the sand in which the water is known to lie. The thermometrical observations made from time to time, show that the temperature continues to increase with the depth. At a depth of 2000 feet Paris would possess a permanent thermal spring.

"Spare that Tree."—One night, last week, some scoundrels, who ought to be dieted on Cocoons for a month, made an incursion into the Silk Orchard of the Joint Stock Company in this City, and carried off, it is supposed, several hundred Morus Multicaulis trees. Bundles were found in the morning, tied together, which, the villains either had not time to carry off, or were alarmed in the act of doing so. This is decidedly the most encouraging item for Silk growers that we have lately seen, and bespeaks a demand for the Trees, that has not recently been calculated on.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. VAN BUREN'S SHEEP SPEECH.

We have been favored with a pamphlet copy of this speech, published by *Croswell* in 1827, *and sent by Mr. Van Buren himself* to a gentleman in this State, sometime during that year. The existence of this much-talked-of speech has been doubted; and if we are not misinformed, a letter written by Mr. Van Buren to James Bouldin of Charlotte, in 1836, (we believe) was exhibited, denying the contents of the speech. The letter affirmed, as we hear, that Mr. V. B. never owned but the half of 800 sheep; which at the highest valuation could not be worth more than $4000.

We subjoin extracts from this celebrated document, which will serve to expose the hypocrisy of the Party which supports Van Buren, and denounces General Harrison as a Tariff man, and will convict Mr. Van Buren himself, if he wrote the letter alluded to, of a slight departure from the truth.

The speech was delivered 10th of July, 1827, before a meeting in Albany, held to send Delegates to a Tariff Convention. The occasion of the speech was this, as appears from its contents: During the preceding session of Congress—that of '26-27, the celebrated *Woollens' Bill* was introduced into the Senate, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member. Near the close of the session the bill was laid upon the table, while Mr. V. B. was out of his place. The friends of the bill charged him with designedly *dodging* the question. To clear himself of this charge, he appeared before the Albany meeting, delivered a strong Tariff speech, in favor of *protection* throughout, and appealed to the fact, that he *"had invested more than $20,000 in sheep, and farms devoted and which he meant to devote to* THAT BUSINESS," as conclusive evidence of his devotion to the Tariff interest.

In the following extract, he declares his advocacy of *protecting* duties, and informs the meeting of the part he acted in the passage of the Tariff of 1824—the highest tariff, at the time of the speech, then enacted. He says:

"It will not be necessary, for the purpose of the present discussion, to go further back than the Tariff of 1824. In that year, upon the often repeated solicitations of the manufacturing interest in several parts of the Union, the whole subject of *protecting* duties was laboriously revised, and the rates of duties upon the various productions of the country, including raw material as well as manufactured articles, carefully, and as was supposed, judiciously, adjusted. It embraced almost all our manufactures, including the raw material—wool, cotton, iron, hemp, lead, glass, and all kinds of grain, provisions, books, paper, &c. &c. *At that time, he had the honor of a seat in the Senate of the U. States, and had given the Tariff of that year a decided support.* The Senate was so equally divided, that although on the final passage of the bill, one or two gentlemen yielded their opposition, yet through the principal parts of its progress it had but a majority of one or two in that body. [His vote might have defeated it!] It was then said and believed that the subject would be at rest for a long time. The amount of capital invested in manufactories greatly increased, and the *friends of legislative protection* flattered themselves with the belief that all that was necessary had then been done. Those expectations were not realised. Applications to Congress were renewed at the last session by the woolen manufacturers, and a bill was reported applicable to that subject only.

"Mr. Van Buren said that upon the best reflection he had been able to give to the subject, he thought their application founded in justice, and he was ready to sustain all proper measures for their relief." P. 4 and 5.

In the following extract, page 9, he sums up what he had been urging:

"Mr. V. B. said that having now stated, as fully as the time would admit, his general views upon the subject, his opinion of the *settled policy* of the State as to the propriety and expediency of affording *legislative protection* to the manufacturing interests of the country, by temperate and wise, and therefore salutary laws, and *his readiness to aid in the passage of all such laws*, he would trespass for a few moments," &c.

The speech teems throughout with high Tariff notions—*Protection—Protection*—but we have not leisure now to give further extracts, and must pass on to the gist of the matter, page 16, where the ever memorable and characteristic passage occurs. It is in these words:

"He owed many thanks to the meeting for the very kind attention with which he had been listened to by gentlemen, between many of whom and himself there had, upon public matters, been differences of opinion of long standing. *His situation in reference to the wool growing interest was well known to most of them. He had at present invested more than $20,000 in SHEEP, and farms devoted, and which he meant to devote, to that business. He felt all proper concern for his own interest, and would, of course, cheerfully unite in all suitable measures for its advantage.*"

This is the Anti-Tariff champion of Ritchie & Co. This is the man whose supporters, professing to regard the Tariff as a test of political orthodoxy, abuse Gen. Harrison by the hour as a Tariff man, and for being so, as worthy of political damnation.

We submit it to all candid and impartial men, if this conduct on the part of the Tories, like their conduct in respect to Abolition, does not convict them of gross and shameless duplicity.

The *Sheep Speech*, which we intend long to preserve and cherish, is at our office, subject to the inspection of any gentleman of any party.

The Richmond Enquirer and Gen. Harrison.—Every day brings to light some compliment which the very discriminating Editor of the Enquirer paid to Gen. Harrison in by-gone days. It must give the Enquirer the liveliest satisfaction to find that the great mass of the people of the United States agree with him in his exalted opinion of Gen. Harrison.

During the war the Enquirer thus spoke of Gen. Harrison:

"Gen. Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, *except himself.* He does justice to every one but HARRISON—and the world must therefore do justice to the man, who was too modest to be just to himself."

Again, in 1813, the Richmond Enquirer thus referred to Gen. Harrison:

"A gentleman of high standing, who held an important post under him during the last war, compares him (Gen. H.) to Washington. He is as *circumspect* as he is *enterprizing*—as prudent in collecting the means of attack, as he is vigorous in striking the blow."

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 20.

Indian Murders.—The express rider who arrived at Black Creek on Wednesday morning last, 18th instant, states, that the wagon train from Post No. 2, on its way to Micanopy for supplies, escorted by some of Lieut. Hanson's Company, 3d Infantry, (Lieut. H. commands Post No. 2,) were attacked by Indians—two of the escort, the teamster, and one or two of the mules killed. The bodies of the men much mutilated.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

NUTS FOR THE VAN BUREN PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

The recent attempt of a Senator from Ohio, endorsed by the Globe, to curry favor in the South for Mr. Van Buren at the expense of Gen. Harrison, recoils with overwhelming force upon its author. "A Southern Man," in our paper to day, places the spokesman and organ of the Administration in so clear a point of view, that the South cannot fail to appreciate the character of these their pretended friends, in all their naked and hideous beauty. If the South or the North will permit the patriot farmer of North Bend to be made, in any degree, the victim of a coalition and conspiracy so strange and foul as this, the mental vision of the People is more easily obfuscated than we have taken it to be.

Since the communication to which we allude was written, we have been favored with several letters, in the original manuscript, written by gentlemen of high standing, to B. Wells, Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio, which, as they throw additional light on this dark subject, we take the liberty to subjoin and commend for perusal. The characters of these gentlemen can be proved to be highly respectable by numbers of the Admin stration party. We submit the letters to the public, and especially call the attention of those Southern gentlemen to them, who have been franking quantities of Mr. Tappan's speeches to their constituents!

STEUBENVILLE, March 5, 1840.

B. Wells, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note yesterday. I am aware that the political partisan friends of Judge Tappan, ever since his election to the Senate of the United States, have been endeavoring, by bold assertion, to "parry off the charge of abolitionism." I can hardly believe that Judge Tappan *approves* of the course taken by his friends in relation to that subject. His open and frank declarations, and his well known sentiments, never disguised at home, are directly at variance with the opinions and sentiments now claimed for him by those friends. It would, however, be doing great injustice to the *abolitionists*, as a society, to charge them with the wicked and sanguinary sentiments, which *he* has heretofore entertained upon the subject of slavery. So far as I am acquainted with their views and designs, they deprecate a resort to *force* for the purpose of accomplishing their object. Judge Tappan has condemned this course, and advocated different and far less harmless means. In support of this assertion, I take leave to detail a conversation I once had with him, which will convince you that *moral power*, was not the weapon he recommended. In the conversation alluded to, Judge Tappan observed, "that as he was returning from Columbus, he was waited upon at Zanesville, by a committee from the State Abolition Society, then in session at Putnam, with a request that he would accept some appointment, or some office, (what particular office I do not now recollect,) from the society. The Judge stated that he *declined*, and assigned as a reason, that he *disapproved of the course they were taking*, but, said he, 'I told them if they wanted five hundred dollars to purchase arms and ammunition, to put into the hands of the slaves that they might free themselves, I would give them the money.'" I then asked him if he reflected upon the consequences of such a step—that *insurrection* would be the inevitable result, and that he might thereby put in peril the lives of his connexions and neighbors. He inquired how! To which I replied, that the President was bound, by his oath of office, to suppress insurrections, and to do that, was authorized to call out the whole armed force of the country. He remarked, that the President would do no such thing. To this I replied, that the President had ordered the troops to Southampton, and would do it again if necessary. I then said, Judge, I think I can put you a case where you would go yourself. Let me hear your case, Colonel, said he. Suppose, sir, I observed, that the county of Brooke, opposite to us, in Virginia, contained a dense population of slaves—that they should rise up against their masters, and that you should be standing with your neighbors on one side of the river, and see them marching down on the other side, burning and destroying every thing within their reach, and murdering without distinction, men women, and children, and that our friends and acquaintances should call upon us for assistance, would you not go! "No, by God," said he, "I would not, and would disinherit any child I have, that would go!"

Such, sir, is the substance, and so far as my recollection serves me, the precise language used by Judge Tappan. The conversation was of a character not be forgotten. It made an impression upon my mind that time can hardly erase. The time, place, and circumstances are fresh in my recollection. What I have stated, occurred during a ride from Wheeling to Steubenville, the Judge having been attending court for several days at the former place. I was myself returning from court in Belmont county. I think Z. Jacobs, Esq., of Wheeling, will inform you that the Judge used expressions, while there, almost as wicked.

You are at liberty, sir, to make what use you please of this letter.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES COLLIER.

[Here follows a letter from J. H. Hallock, dated March 4, 1840, and another from D. S. Collier, dated March 6, 1840, both neighbors of Mr. Tappan, whose testimony agrees with that of Mr. Collier. The Madisonian adds as follows:—]

In a letter from Mr. Wells to a member of Congress from Ohio, he says:

"There can be no facts more notorious, than the horrid, savage declarations, over and over repeated by Judge Tappan, on the subject of slavery."

Mr. Wells says it is untrue, that the "Whigs or Harrisonians," (as stated by Tappan) "hold in their fraternal embrace, the entire abolition population of Ohio." "It is well known fact, (and was so to Judge Tappan, when he uttered the above sentence,) that the abolitionists, as a sect or a party in Ohio, are not more exclusively connected with one political party than the other.

In addition to all this, we have been favored with a letter published by James Means of Steubenville, published in September, 1837. Mr. Means has the character of being a gentleman of veracity, and he has been, and still is, we learn, a supporter of the present administration; *a decided friend of Mr. Van Buren's*, his testimony will not be doubted.—Mr. Means says Tappan belonged to "the Woollens Company, and wanted a high tariff." Then he pretended to be friendly to Jackson. Then again—"It is well known, (says Mr. Means,) that he, Tappan, was at one time an anti-mason, and urged the editor of a paper, printed in Steubenville, opposed to Jackson, to espouse the cause of anti-masonry, saying that it was the only thing that would put down Jacksonism."

A Dilemma.—The Van Burenites, who have been making such an outcry against Gen. Harrison, about his idea of appropriating the Surplus Revenue to the purpose of purchasing and colonizing slaves, are brought up alll standing by the astounding discovery, that Mr. Jefferson is the original author of the proposition. According to their new code of ethics, whatever the great Apostle of Democracy did or said, is orthodox; and they are reduced to this dilemma, either that they must acquit Gen. Harrison, or impute political heresy to their great teacher and leader!—*Raleigh Register.*

Produce in Ohio.—The Zanesville Gazette of Wednesday last says: "Wheat has gone down within the last week from 50 cents to 44, and thence to 40 cents per bushel, at which it now rests. Flour is retailing at $2 75, no wholesale price. Corn remains at 25 cents. Oats 12½ to 16 cents."

GEN. HARRISON'S REPUBLICANISM.—On the 11th Nov. 1809, when Madison was elected President by the Republican party, Gen. Harrison wrote as follows to Dr. Brownley:—

"I rejoice sincerely in the triumph of the Republicans of Maryland. I have written to my friend General Smith to congratulate him on his appointment to the Senate without having any evidence of it than the success of the Republican Ticket." The General Smith alluded to, was the same individual to whom he refers in his reply to Mr. Randolph.

In 1822, the political opinions of General Harrison were published with high commendation, as *"Republican Doctrines,"* by the Richmond Enquirer—(4th Oct. 1822.) Those material to the purpose, are the following:

"I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian school and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams.

I deny, therefore, to the General Government, the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the Constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the power expressly given into effect.

I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States, was unconstitutional—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional or violent and which will bring us into collision with the General Government. I believe in the tendency of a large public debt to sap the foundation of the Constitution by creating a monied aristocracy, whose views and interests must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people.

I deem it the duty, therefore, of the representative of the people to endeavor to extinguish it as soon as possible by making every retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government that a proper performance of the public business will allow.

I believe in the right of the people to instruct their representative when elected, and if he has sufficient evidence that the instructions which may be given him come from a majority of his constituents, that he is bound to obey them, unless he considers that by doing it he would violate the Constitution, in which case I think it would be his duty to resign, and give them an opportunity of electing another Representative, whose opinions would accord with their own."

In the Richmond Enquirer of Oct. 26 1813, edited by the same Thomas Ritchie, who now swears that Harrison was a Federalist, is the following testimony:—

"The Federal printers are impudent enough to claim all the laurels of the war, by denominating the most distinguished of its heroes as Federalists. Hull, say they, is a Federalist, and so are Chauncey, Decatur and Harrison! *Oh no, not Harrison, because the Federal Republican has very lately called him the 'Democratic General.'*

"But how can those men be called Federalists, according to the definition of the Federal printers? A Federalist, now-a-days, is synonymous with a *friend of peace.*"

A Disinterested Legislator.—At a recent Whig meeting at the Lafayette Ia. Court House, several fine speeches were made. Of one of them the Lafayette Free Press says:

Mr. John McCormick arose and related in a few words, an incident in the life of W. H. Harrison while a Delegate from the north-western territory to Congress. He said the election of Harrison as a Delegate had been opposed by many persons who had settled upon the lands of his father-in-law, John C. Symmes, but were unable to pay for them, and wished the assistance of Congress, in which they were opposed by Symmes, who at that time owned a large tract of land extending from the Great to the Little Miami. Contrary to the expectations of these men, however, Harrison generously sacrificed his own interests, (connected as they were with its father in law's) and advocated and procured for those very men the indulgence they required; and he likewise, by indefatigable exertion, procured the passage of a law for selling the public lands in tracts of 160 acres, instead of 4,000 acres as it had been before, although in direct opposition to his own pecuniary interests; and thus he has acted in all the public trusts confided to him; always preferring the "greatest good of the greatest number," to his own aggrandizement.

FROM THE OHIO REPUBLICAN.

BOYS, DO YOU HEAR "THAT?"

Twenty-six years ago last Autumn (said a gentleman to us the other day,) I was a boy attending school in a log-cabin, with no other windows than the light afforded through the space of two logs, by the removal of a piece of the third, with greasy bits of paper pasted on as substitutes for glass. The cabin dedicated to learning, was situated in the outskirts of a now populous town in Pennsylvania.

In those days, our mails were few and uncertain; and it was only by the occasionally passing of a sick or disabled soldier returning home, that we heard from our army. Time hung heavy, and deep gloom overspread our country. The last news was, "a battle is soon expected between the American army under General Harrison, and the British and Indians under the blood-thirsty *Procter* and *Tecumseh*."

Days and weeks passed by, and yet nothing was heard from our army. The citizens eagerly hailed all strangers from the West, with the anxious inquiry of "any news from General Harrison?" Such was the delay, doubt and uncertainty, that it was generally feared, and by many believed, that Harrison and his army had, like those before him, been defeated and massacred.

While I was sitting (said our informant) at the *long low window* of our school-house, and our Irish school-master was busy in repeating our A B C to the smaller urchins, I suddenly heard the sound of a horn. I looked forth, and saw descending the hill, half a mile distant, the mail boy on horse at full speed. At the foot of the hill, he crossed the bridge, and the rapid clatter of the iron-hoof resounded throughout our cabin. Rising the hill near us, his horse at full speed, and reeking with sweat, he again sounded his shrill horn, and when opposite our Log Cabin, he called out:

"HARRISON HAS WHIPPED THE BRITISH AND INDIANS!"

Our Irish tutor, with as true an *American* heart as ever beat in a son of Erin, sprang from his seat as though he had been shot—his eyes flashing with fire he screamed out:

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"

He caught his hat, darted out at the door, and followed the mail-boy at the top of his speed. The scholars were not a second behind him—the larger ones taking the lead, and shouting *"Huzza for Harrison!"* and the smaller ones running after, hallooing and screaming with fright!

The people of our village hearing the confusion, and seeing the mail boy and horse at full run, followed by the school master at the top of his speed, and his whole school shouting and screaming; knew not what to make of it. The mechanic left his shop—the merchant his store; and the women stretched their necks out at the windows, while consternation and dismay was depicted on every countenance, the mail arriving at the office, the carrier rose in his stirrups, and exclaimed at the same time whirling his hat in the air:

"HUZZA FOR HARRISON! HE HAS WHIPPED THE BRITISH AND INDIANS!"

BOYS DO YOU HEAR THAT?"

A universal shout of joy involuntarily burst forth—bonfires were kindled in the streets; and our village illuminated at night. Those days, I heard no one say that Harrison was a "coward," or a "Granny," but I *did hear many say*, "God bless GENERAL HARRISON."

Falling Off.—In Waterbury, Connecticut, there were employed in the factories in 1837, 840 hands. At present there are 161.

Destiny.—'Women,' says Dr. Liber, 'were born to be married.'

And men were born to marry them.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A letter from Moore county, says,

"The Vans made an effort for a meeting last Saturday, when, after sending their *runners* out for two days before, and writing to others of the prominent leaders of the party, the meeting was organized with about the number of fifteen; and such resolutions and preamble you never heard of! I refer you to the Carolinian of this week for particulars."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The result of the ward and township elections in the *city* and *county* of Philadelphia, on Friday last, evinced a most wholesome state of public feeling on the subject of the Presidency. The great increase of the Harrison Democratic vote in the *county* districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, and Germantown, proves conclusively that the old Hero *has effectually revolutionized the country.* Charles Naylor has been triumphantly sustained, and Ingersoll as emphatically rebuked. Colonel John Thompson, who heads the Van Buren electoral ticket of the State, received but *twelve* votes for Alderman of the Third Ward, Southwark, after a laborious canvass of about six weeks. We wish our friends of the interior to note this fact, and communicate it to the People. What renders it more important as an evidence of the rapidly declining fortunes of Van Burenism in Philadelphia county is, that the ward in which Col. T. was a candidate gave more than 250 majority last October for the Van Buren ticket! Now the same ward has elected *two* Harrison Inspectors!

We assure our Harrison friends throughout the Union that the Presidential election, on the 30th of October next, will exhibit a gain in Philadelphia which will surprise all parties. We cannot be mistaken in what we see daily around and about us. These things are not uttered for effect, but are said in sincerity.—*Philadelphia Star.*

GOOD NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We are indebted to the New York *Evening Post* (a Tory paper,) for the following cheering intelligence from Philadelphia. The source from which it comes will, of course, entitle it to a conspicuous place in the columns of the *Globe:*

"The elections for Aldermen, &c. being the first under the new Constitution, took place yesterday, and have resulted rather unfavorably to the democratic cause in this city and the incorporated district; this is, in some measure, owing to the division in the party, caused by the unsettled question of resumption, and the excitement raised by the Whigs on the subject of banks, currency, &c. We elected but one regularly nominated and true-blue Democrat in all of the fifteen wards, viz. in Upper Delaware. The editor of the American Sentinel, an ultra bank Democrat, received a democratic nomination in Dock Ward, and, being supported by a portion of the Whigs, and in consequence of there being two Whig candidates running, was elected; but in the thirteen other city wards Whigs were elected; in six of the seven wards of the Northern Liberties the Whigs succeeded—in three of the four wards of Spring Garden, three wards of Moyamensing, and one in Southwark. Should matters continue in the present unsettled state, I shall not be much astonished if the Opposition succeed in the city and county next fall. Last fall our majority in the county was about twenty-five hundred. So we go!"

At and near Philadelphia, the Whigs carried every thing before them. Their gain has been tremendous. The old Northern Liberties is completely recovered from the shock of last Fall, and, instead of a majority of 900 votes against us, gave on Friday a majority of upwards of 500 in favor of the Whig candidates.

From Franklin county, we hear that the Whigs carried the election by increased majorities, not only in Chambersburg, but in other Districts. A letter from that county, dated on Saturday last, says: "You may set down Franklin county for 750 majority for Old Tip certain. There seems to be a settled determination to oust the Spoilers, and I am certain that nothing can stay the current that has set in so strong against them."

UNIONTOWN, PA. March 21.

Our borough election has resulted in the choice of every Whig, by large majorities.

Extract from a letter from Indiana.

"I have just returned from a tour through the Eastern part of the State on business. The times are exceedingly hard. No money, and produce is a drug. The people look depressed. Still, they say they have one remedy left, and that is, a change of the Administration. I have seen, in my day, much political excitement, but nothing like the present.—Our majority for General Harrison will be overwhelming. Indeed the few Van Buren men we have are looking to other States. They yield Indiana, and well they may, for as things are going, there will not be even Van Burenism left enough for seed before the election in this State.

INDIANA AGAINST ANY STATE THAT DARE TAKE UP THE GAUNTLET.

Indiana will give Harrison and Tyler the largest majority, in proportion to the number of votes cast, of any other State in the Union. What State will take up the gauntlet? What say you, Massachusetts, Vermont, N. York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio? Ay or no! Let the prize be that of being called "THE WHIG STATE" until the Presidential election in 1844.—*Indiana Journal.*

ILLINOIS.—At Vandalia, the Harrison Ticket is elected by a majority of 42. Last Fall, the Van Buren ticket succeeded by 30 votes. Whig gain 72.

How it Works.—Ex-governor Kinney, of Illinois, one of the most influential and decided friends Gen. Jackson ever had in that State, has come out in a publication under his proper signature, in favor of Gen. Harrison, and against the sub-treasury National Bank measure of King Martin. He says the system has been in full operation for hundreds of years in Spain, and has produced nothing but *monarchy* and *aristocracy.*"

Extract of a letter, dated
BLOOMINGTON, Ill. Feb. 1.

A word now upon politics. I begin to think there will be no stopping Harrison and Tyler. Already they begin to give us a specimen of *tall walking* over the prairies, and the Van Buren Locofocos are getting *non comeatibus in swampo*, mighty fast I tell you. It will soon take all the Government hounds to find a baker's dozen of them in any ten miles square of our Western prairies."

Extract from the letter of a Methodist Clergyman in Illinois, to a Member of Congress:

"Next fall you shall hear a good account of Illinois. We can give General Harrison a large majority in the State and we shall do it. The farmers, mechanics, and laboring men have taken the cause into their own hands, and when they undertake a work, the work is not only sure of being done but will be well done. Depend upon it, Illinois will give her vote to Harrison."

VERMONT.

The Green Mountain Boys are animated with the noble ardor of the youth of the West. The Young Men's Whig Convention of Washington county came to Montpelier on horse and foot, in sleighs and six-horse teams, with banners, music, mottoes, &c. in a style which made it a second edition of the great outpouring for Harrison at the capital of Ohio. The Windsor County Whig Convention, which assembled at Woodstock, counted 1,500 to 2,000 delegates, the largest that ever assembled in Vermont.

Lubec, (Maine,) has just been revolutionized. It has been Loco Loco for five years. Whig majority last week, 42.

Another Sign.—One of the most ardent, devoted, and clamorous friends of Martin Van Buren, told us yesterday, that he was heartily sick of the doings of the Administration, and that he would go for Old Tip. Reader, this man was an influential member of the Party, and a gentleman of high respectability.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

We observe that the distant press, in their estimates of the Presidential election, invariably set down Virginia to the "Northern man with Southern feelings." But still they elect Gen. Harrison by a handsome majority. We have no objection as to what position on the chess board may be assigned to Virginia—she will attend to that matter herself. But there is one thing very certain—if Gen. Harrison can be elected without the vote of Virginia, and we believe he can be, the vote of Virginia will only serve to swell his triumphant majority;—for get it he will, if there be any truth in signs.

Richmond Whig.

REDUCTION OF WAGES—THE EXPERIMENT BEGUN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It was announced by the authorities at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia on Saturday last, that the proposed reduction of wages must begin with the laboring men employed upon government work at that place.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, of Monday, (an administration paper,) in noticing the fact, uses the following language:

While we freely acknowledge ourselves the friends of economy in every department of the government, we regret to see that in all retrenchments now, as ever, *the first blow is made at the mechanic and the day laborer:* and yet in all advances they are the very last to rise.

THE PRICES CURRENT.

The tale which is told by the prices current in all parts of the country, is having more effect upon the minds of the people, than all the speeches which are spoken and editorials which are written on the misdeeds of the present Administration. Look to what part of the country you please, and you see nothing but depression in trade, and the utter prostration of all the staple products of the soil. The language of the prices current, is one monotonous sing-song of "this article is *dull*," "that article is falling," and the other article is "bearing a nominal price." And will not intelligent farmers who this year will find their incomes cut short one half, ask what has caused this diminution of their means of livelihood? Will they not, of necessity, look into the causes which have thrown the country from a height of prosperity which was without a parallel in the history of the world, into an abyss of depression and prostration which the most desponding never dreamed of? Surely they will, and the most superficial examination must satisfy them that the mad experiments of the Administration have brought these evil days upon them.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The New Orleans Courier says, "Suits in the courts are more numerous than in former years; houses and lots, and slaves are sold, when sold at all, much below their appraised value, and as for the great staples of the country, cotton and sugar, foreigners and strangers, we believe, now can purchase at their own prices."

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

The Difference.—We were yesterday informed of a sale of real estate recently made in the vicinity of New York, upon terms so extraordinary as to be worthy of special note. The terms of the bargain, moreover, afford one of the strongest possible illustrations of the want of confidence in the present national Executive, and the utter hopelessness and despondency into which people will sink, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected. The terms of the sale referred to were these: The purchaser is to pay for the property, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the event of GENERAL HARRISON'S election, and only *thirty thousand*, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected.

The Tories are very hard pushed, as is manifest from more signs than one. One of the strongest evidences of their desperation, which we have seen recently, is their determination to wagon General Jackson through the Union, with the view of arresting the growing and overwhelming enthusiasm in favor of General Harrison. The Tory members of the Indiana and Ohio Legislatures, indulging this hope, have invited him to pay a visit to those States, and talk to the People. The Tories of the Pennsylvania Legislature have followed suit, and "authorized (so runs the resolution) the Governor to invite Gen. Jackson to visit Harrisburg as the guest of the Commonwealth."

These gentlemen are laboring in vain.—The popular current cannot be stayed by mortal hand. The people are sick of misrule and its disastrous effects upon the national prosperity, and they are determined to remove the old Farmer of the North Bend from his *log cabin* and *hard cider* to the White House.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Cud for the Carolinian to chew upon.—On the last day of the session of the Ohio Legislature, ALL, ALL the Van Buren men of the House voted AGAINST the following resolution.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the attempts of a sect calling themselves abolitionists, to disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states of this union, and would not by our votes, aid in elevating to office any citizen allied to that ruthless faction of misguided fanatics, or concurring in their opinions and plans.

What will the Carolinian say to this!

THE "HIGHLAND MESSENGER," is the title of a new Whig Paper, proposed to be published at Ashville, Buncombe County in this State.

Good.—The Van Burenites made all the Banks in Michigan, and now abuse the Whigs for having done it. Ditto in North Carolina.

Judge Saunders endeavors to extenuate his conduct in presenting Abolition petitions, 1st. For the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. 2d. For the interdiction of the Slave-trade between the States &c. by saying:—"It is to be borne in mind, that in 1824, there had been no excitement on the question."—Indeed! The Judge must surely remember that the question of Slavery had convulsed this country to its centre upon the admission of Missouri into the Union in 1820. It was in 1822 too, that Mr. Van Buren voted to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida—Is Judge Saunders ignorant of these facts in which the Slaveholding States are so deeply interested? If he be, then he is unfit for the Chief-Magistracy of North Carolina. If he be not, then he is guilty of stating what he knows to be false, and is therefore unfit to be trusted with the honor of a State.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the several Captain's Districts in this County, held by appointment in the town of Lumberton, on the 24th day of March, for the purpose of nominating Whig Republican candidates to represent this County at the next session of the Legislature;—the different Delegates having presented themselves, the meeting was organized by calling John Drake, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Dr. E. McQueen Secretary.

Upon motion of Neill Baker, Esq., the names of BRIGHT WILLIAMS and DANIEL GRAHAM were submitted as most suitable gentlemen to represent the County of Robeson in the next House of Commons. Whereupon they were nominated without a dissenting voice.

General ALFRED DOCKERY of Richmond, was also unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Robeson and Richmond, in the Senate of our next State Legislature.

On motion, the Chair appointed Dr. E. McQueen, William H. Brown and Neill Baker a committee to inform the gentlemen severally of their nomination.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN DRAKE, *Chairman.*
EDM'D McQUEEN, *Secretary.*

ROBESON COUNTY, March 26, 1840.

MR. HALE: *Dear Sir*—The Whigs of this County are going ahead. One the largest meetings ever held in this County assembled at Lumberton on Monday evening of our Superior Court, the proceedings of which will probably be furnished you.

At the call of the meeting, it was addressed by John Winslow and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esqs. who were present on the occasion. These gentlemen have won for themselves lasting laurels by the impression produced on their auditory.

I have heard several gentlemen remark that they were now convinced that they had been misled, and have abandoned the administration. Although the first named gentleman consumed more than an hour, and the latter about three quarters of an hour in the delivery of their addresses; yet a more attentive and enthusiastic meeting I never witnessed.

The loud plaudits of those present gave ample proof of the able and dignified manner in which the meeting was addressed by your townsmen.

Very respectfully,
A VOTER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

REPUBLICAN WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Capt. T. M. Lees' Company, on the 21st ultimo, at Cedar Hill, Anson county, N. C.,

On motion, George Dunlap, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. S. Turner and P. B. Threadgill were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of D. C. Lilly, the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman nominate five Delegates to represent the Whigs of this District in a County meeting to be held in the town of Wadesborough, on the 1st of May next for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the State Legislature. Also, for a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county.

Whereupon, the Chairman nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly elected Delegates to said County meeting, viz: D. C. Lilly, John Winfield, Joshua Allen, E. M. Sibley and Hull Threadgill.

2. *Resolved*, That we will cordially and zealously support the nominees of said meeting.

3. *Resolved*, That we do highly approve of the Harrisburg nomination of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for President and Vice President.

4. *Resolved*, That we do sincerely believe that W. H. Harrison is sound to the core on the subject of Abolitionism, and that he has been wilfully and egregiously slandered on this subject.

5. *Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in the sterling worth, integrity and talents of John M. Morehead, of Guilford, and do zealously concur with the State Convention in recommending him as a suitable candidate to be run by the Whigs for the Gubernatorial Chair, and we do pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable exertions to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to E. J. Hale, Esq. for publication in the Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE DUNLAP, *Ch'n.*
JAS. S. TURNER, } *Secretaries.*
P. B. THREADGILL, }

HORRIBLE.—Governor Dudley has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of $200 for the apprehension of John and Samuel Smith, who are charged with kidnapping a negro boy from Craven county, which boy was found a few days afterwards, near the road side in Green county, murdered and partially buried—a ball having been shot through his head, and his throat cut from ear to ear. The following is the description given of the wretches:

John Smith is described as a man of near middle age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stoutly built, ruddy complexion and healthy appearance, dark hair and has lost an upper front tooth. No description of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relations and have been lurking about under very suspicious circumstances for several months. They had, when they kidnapped Col. Russel's Negro, a sorrel horse with a flaxen mane and tail, with white feet and face, and are said to have a variety of covers to their Cart and to change them very frequently.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 28, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Diligence in tow, with Coffee, Sugar, &c., for B. Rose, C. T. Haigh, P. Pearce, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, T. J. Curtis, Phœnix Manufacturing Company, R. C. Belden, H. L. Myrover, Gardner & Mckethan, Josiah Bebee, James Dodd and Geo. B. Atkins, of this place; and for C. B. & C. R. Wheeler, Richmond Manufacturing Company, Dr. McQueen, D. B. Murphy, D. Griffin, N. Mendenhall and D. Maxwell, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Glasgow in tow, with Goods for Salisbury Manufacturing Company, Rockfish Company, Lexington Company, Phœnix Company, C. P. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, E. W. Willkings, Amos Kimball, T. J. Curtis, George McNeill, Blocker & Baker, Cook & Co. and J. Waddill, Jr.

DEPARTED, March 30, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Cotton, Flour, &c.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce, from J. Huske & Son, E. W. Willkings, G. McNeill, B. Rose, P. P. Johnson, C. J. Orrell, T. J. Curtis, Hart & Fuller, Jas. R. Gee and H. & E. J. Lilly.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

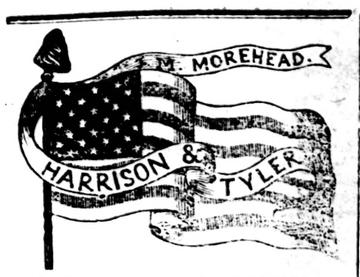
ARRIVALS.

March 19.—Brig Empress from Portsmouth, N. H. 21.—Brig John H. Stephens from Trinidad. 22.—Brig Citizen from Portsmouth, N. H. 23.—Schrs. Olive from New York, Henry Camerdon from Philadelphia. 24.—Brigs Adriatic from Boston, Tribune from Baltimore, Rinaldo from Cuba; Schr. Exchange from New York. 25.—Schr. Lexington from New York.

DEPARTURES.

19.—Brig Virginia for New York. 20.—Schr. Canary for Martinique. 21.—Schr. Henry Chase for Charleston. 23.—Sloop Report for Middletown, N. C. 25.—Brig Paren for New York; Schr. Chas. E. Thorn for ditto.

Blanks for sale at this Office.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

☞ The meeting for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Whig Association, will take place in the Town Hall on to-morrow Evening, at candle light.

☞ See "Signs of the Times," which are particularly cheering this week.

VAN BUREN'S "SHEEP SPEECH."—See the extracts from this celebrated speech.

Also, see the exposure of Tappan's abolitionism, and recollect that the Standard and Carolinian are busy sounding his praises.

WAR! WAR!—Very serious apprehensions are now entertained, that the Maine boundary question is about to result in an appeal to arms between the U. S. and Great Britain! Yesterday's mail brought us a correspondence between Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, British Minister, of as late date as Thursday last, the 26th, which breathes a very bad temper on both sides. We regret that we have not room for the letters, but the following embraces their spirit:—

First is a letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, March 13, 1840, complaining of further aggressions by Maine, in violation of the agreement made last year, that both parties should abstain from entering on the disputed territory. He claims, on behalf of his government, that the people of Maine "shall retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements. Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States."

The letter closes with the remark, that the British government was only waiting for the report of the Surveyors of the disputed territory, which would be made by the end of March, to reply to the last proposal of the U. States on the subject of the negotiation.

Mr. Forsyth replies to this, on the 25th of March, that the President is highly gratified at the prospect of a speedy reply to the last proposal, but that he "*profoundly regrets that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.*" He complains of delays on the part of Great Britain, and of diverting attention from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagement of their Government; designs which have never been entertained, and which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance from this Government."

He then reviews briefly the former correspondence, and declares that the U. States "cannot acquiesce" in the claim for the withdrawal of the Maine posse. "It is" he declares, "in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived."

Mr. Forsyth next complains, as follows:—

"The movements of British troops, lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of these military operations, established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it."

* * * "The President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's Government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well-founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue."

* * * "The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military inference in the question; unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr Fox in the name of his Government may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and People of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine."

* * * "Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and People of the United States or of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The correspondence closes by a note from Mr. Fox, March 26th, in which he defers any further remark until he can transmit Mr. Forsyth's letter to England and receive instructions.

The President has despatched troops to the frontier.

Whilst we look upon such a result as a war between two nations bound together by so many ties of interest and feeling, with strong repugnance, we trust that no one will suppose us capable of taking any other side than that of our country. We might not be disposed to go the length of Decatur, "For our country *right or wrong*," but on this question of the Maine boundary, all parties in this country agree that she is *right*. The Whigs, therefore, will manfully sustain their country in such a contest; at the same time that they will not relax their efforts to produce a thorough reform in the administration of its local affairs.

ROBESON COUNTY.—The energetic conduct of the Whigs of Robeson is worthy of all praise. They have boldly avowed their determination to triumph in the ensuing campaign; and the nomination of three "good men and true," for the Legislature, shows that they mean to carry into effect their resolution. We understand that the nomination has carried terror into the camp of the Tories. See the proceedings, under the head of Communications.

There was another meeting in Robeson last week, to appoint Delegates to the Rockingham Convention, for selecting an Elector, to be held on Tuesday the 21st inst. We are compelled to delay the publication of the proceedings, for want of room, but insert a list of the 20 Delegates appointed, viz:—

Neill Sinclair, John A. Rowland, John McNair, Sen., Giles S. McLean, Duncan Crawford, Angus Baker, John Moore, John McNair, Jr., Absalom Davis, Jr., Dr. Warren Alford, David McArthur, John Taylor, Col. Daniel McQueen, John Gilchrist, Esq., Murdoch D. Murphey, Malcom Purcell, Joseph C. Lee, Esq., John McNeill, Jr., Peter McEachin, Daniel McLean.

WHIG ELECTORS.—CHARLES MANLY, Esq. of Raleigh, was selected by the Convention at Smithfield, last week, as the Elector on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket, for the District composed of the Counties of Wake, Johnston and Wayne.

And ABRAHAM RENCHER, Esq. of Pittsborough, was nominated by the Convention at Asheborough, on the 25th, as the Elector for the District composed of the Counties of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford. This Convention was attended by 11 Delegates, viz:—From Guilford, Messrs. James T. Morehead, L. Swain, A. Weatherly, and Geo. C. Mendenhall. From Randolph, Gen. Alex'r Gray, Jonathan Worth, Jonathan Redding, and Julian E. Leach.—From Chatham, John H. Haughton, Benj. I. House and John S. Guthrie.

Both the above are excellent nominations. Mr. Manly did the cause good service by delivering a powerful speech on the spot. He replied to a long speech of Gen. Saunders, and produced a most happy effect. Gen. Saunders spoke so long at Smithfield, (as he had before done at Chatham, when Morehead was present,) that it was supposed no one would have time to reply; but Mr. Manly rose, and immediately candles were called for, the people applauded, and Mr. Manly proceeded to deliver a "capital speech," in the language of our informant, who is (or was very recently) a Van Buren man.

At Asheborough, Mr. James T. Morehead and Mr. Waddell addressed the people, with great effect.

The Spartan Band of Whigs in Edgecombe held a meeting on the 10th, and took measures to further the good cause. Washington county, in the same District, did likewise on the same day.

An excellent application of a Tory doctrine.—A distinguished citizen, in ordering the Observer, for which he pays *four years in advance*, remarks, that "there is only one point of concurrence between him and Van Buren, viz: that the credit system should be entirely abolished, so far as newspapers are concerned." He has certainly a most happy way of enforcing an argument; and has entirely disarmed our hostility to the political heresy which he advances. Circumstances like the above, showing the enthusiasm of the Whigs in favor of Harrison and Reform, give us strong confidence that North Carolina will not be behind her Republican sisters in the day of trial.

SNOW.—On Wednesday last, the 25th of March, there was the most remarkable fall of snow ever witnessed in this latitude so late in the season. It commenced at 9 or 10 o'clock, and from 1 to 4 it fell as rapidly as we ever saw it in midwinter. At night, there was a hard freeze, with thick ice, and some of the snow remained on the ground for more than 24 hours.

THE CHINCE BUG.—The fears of injury from this pestiferous insect, are, we regret to learn, already realized to some extent in the fields of small grain in the upper counties. The young and tender stalks already exhibit the blighting effects of the visitation, and there is no knowing how extensively their ravages may be felt. We sincerely sympathize with our agricultural friends, who, to the evils of hard times and low prices, are in danger of losing that portion of the fruits of their industry which human agency could not wrest from them.

SOUR GRAPES.—The Tory Carolinian at Salisbury complains of the practice of Grand Jurors expressing their opinions on political questions. Reason: The Grand Jury of Rowan, 12 to 5, had resolved that Van Buren was *unworthy*, and Harrison *worthy*, of the support and confidence of the community. We are glad to see so good a sign from Fisher's own county.

THE MAILS.—We understand that the Northern mail will arrive here at 8 o'clock in the morning, being less than two days from Washington City, and only two days and 18 hours from New York. The increased expedition is the result of the opening of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

AGRICULTURAL.—The article on our first page, embracing the results of Mr. Webster's observations in England, is worthy of the particular attention of our agricultural friends.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.—We are glad to learn that a committee of Gen. Harrison's confidential friends at Cincinnati, are now publishing, in pamphlet form, his expressed opinions on national politics. This will leave the Tories without excuse for their slanders. We learn this fact from a correspondence just published, in which the "Oswego Association" addressed the General on the subject of abolition petitions, U. S. Bank, and a general bankrupt law. And in reply, the Committee state, that it is impossible for the General to answer in person the many letters daily received by him. They state, that he has already published his views upon all the exciting and important questions of the day, and "*that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change.*" This is a distinct recognition of his Vincennes speech, delivered in 1835, in which he declares that the doings of the abolitionists are "weak, presumptuous, and *unconstitutional;*" and of his Cheviot speech, in which he declared that the *discussion of abolition* in the Free States, is against the spirit of the Constitution.

The Tories, finding that they did not make any thing by sneering at Gen. Harrison's "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," are now busily engaged in making him out to be a wealthy man, worth $200,000. The story is not true, but if it was, it is too late save Van Buren. "*His eyes is sot.*"

THE "GREAT FRAUD."—The Tories will make no capital out of the monstrous story they have told about a "great fraud" in the election at Philadelphia. John C. Gill, whose pretended statements McGinnity swore to, has gone back to Philadelphia, and publishes a card, in which he states that he presented himself for examination, to the Court, to Mr. Ingersoll, and to his Attorney, both verbally and in writing, but he could not induce them to call him as a witness. They appear to be better pleased with *hearsay* testimony. He then says, that so far from knowing any thing about frauds in the election in Naylor and Ingersoll's District, he was not within the 3d District on the day of the election, as stated by McGinnity, but was engaged as a Clerk of the election in the 1st District, from 8 A. M. till 4 A. M. of the next day, and consequently could not have seen any thing of what McGinnity swore to.

The people of Naylor's District have most effectually given the lie to the fraud story, by the large Whig majority they have just given.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Raleigh Register that this important link in the chain of travel through our State is finished, and that the Cars reached Raleigh, for the first time, on Saturday the 21st ult. The event was of course an occasion of great rejoicing. The Road is 86 miles in length, and connects with the Petersburg Road, which is about 65 miles. "It has been constructed," says the Register, "altogether by individual stockholders, the State having uniformly declined embarking in the enterprize. More than usual difficulties have presented themselves in the progress of the work, over and above the *natural* obstacles, but they have all vanished before a determined purpose and never-tiring energy. The whole line is now finished, is said to be admirably built, and reflects high credit on the President, Engineer, Assistants, and, indeed, all connected with its construction. We hail the rumbling of the first Locomotive, as the glad omen of future prosperity to our City and county, and feel that we shall not be disappointed."

PENSIONS.—The U. S. Guzette says, that while the Government demands specie from all its debtors, it pays off the old Pensioners in Philadelphia in notes of non-specie paying Banks. To this the Globe replies, that it is "authorized to state, that the Government has furnished specie or its equivalent to every pension agent—and that if it is not paid, when requested, the fault is in the agent."

This may be true, but the complaint seems to be universal, and it is not an idle complaint, when the government will receive nothing but gold and silver.

TORY HONESTY.—In the last Carolinian, we find the proceedings of the Tories of Beaufort County, in which we find the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That opposed as we are and always have been, to a protective tariff, as ruinous to the farmers of the whole country, and to every interest of the Southern States, we can never think of supporting for any office the man who declared that "he would not abandon the tariff until the grass grew in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston."—That man is Gen. William Henry Harrison."

It is astonishing that men of any standing for common honesty, will dare thus to tarnish their reputation by trampling on the truth. Instead of Gen. Harrison having made any such declaration as is here imputed to him, he merely quoted the remark from a speech of Mr. Garnett, and said that *if such was the effect of the Tariff, he would at once vote for its repeal.* We are in daily expectation of the speech from which this vile slander is concocted, and will take the earliest opportunity of publishing it. We mean to drive the Tories from pillar to post, until they are scourged into a course of honesty.

"MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED."—Under this head, the Standard and Carolinian pretend to correct Mr. Morehead's statement at Orange, that the Administration has never made an effort to arrest Swartwout and Price, who, after cheating the government out of near a million and a half of dollars, fled to Europe, where they are living in splendid style on the "spoils." How do they prove that Morehead was wrong? Why, by showing a letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated at New York, Nov. 13, 1838, in which he states that he has issued distress warrants against Swartwout and his securities, *by which their property was levied on!!* And this these Tories call a refutation of Mr. Morehead's declaration, that no effort has been made to bring back these rogues for punishment! We repeat Mr. Morehead's charge, and we defy any one to contradict it, that the Administration has never made an effort either to arrest the rogues, or to bring them back for punishment. They are rioting in the "spoils," and the Administration dares not have them arrested, either because it has a fellow feeling for them, or fears lest they should disclose secrets which might show that others besides themselves are worthy of the Penitentiary.

We think that North Carolina has no member in Congress base enough to write the tissue of foul slanders which appeared in last Saturday's North Carolinian, in the shape of a letter to the Editor from Washington, except Dr. Wm. Montgomery, the author of the letters which figured in our last Congressional election. It is useless to repeat the evidence in exposure of his falsehoods. It has been done over and over again. But we are particularly struck with the following amusing specimen of "the game of brag:"—

"Poor fellows!! Would you could see them here now, "drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn," since the elections have been held in New Hampshire, Detroit, Chicago, &c. &c. in all of which the Democrats have come out not only triumphant, but with increased majorities. In fact, it is admitted here, that Van Buren's popularity never was as great as at this time, and his re-election is sure."

New Hampshire, DETROIT, CHICAGO, &c. &c. What a falling off is here! From a State it dwindles down to little villages, and even then it is found necessary to wind up with "&c. &c." Alas! poor Van!

Has the Carolinian forgotten that New Hampshire, Detroit and Chicago are "abolition regions," and that it thought it sinful in the Observer to rejoice at victories in such regions? Does the Carolinian acknowledge itself "in full cry with the Tory abolitionists of the North?"

IMPUDENCE.—The North Carolinian talks of Gen. Harrison "refusing to answer in person any questions propounded to him," on the subject of abolition! And this in the face of his own letter to Van Buren, written nearly two months ago, and not yet answered! And in the face, too, of his declaration, that "the omission to answer at all, is perhaps not an unreasonable evasion, when their acts and opinions are becoming every day well enough characteristic of the sides they espouse."

TITLES.—The Raleigh Standard announces "the *Hon.* Samuel Whitaker," as a candidate for the State Senate in Wake county. The members of our State Legislature are not entitled, either by law or custom, to such a title; and we enter a protest against it. If a Whig paper had made such an annunciation, the Tories would have denounced it as aristocratic, favoring orders of nobility, &c.

THE "BANK REFORM."—We promised in our last to offer a few remarks on the scheme of "reform" proposed by Mr. Henry, the Chairman of the late Van Buren meeting, and candidate for Elector for this District.

Let us premise, that in 1833, the stockholders of all the Banks in the State, finding that, from various causes, banking was not profitable, set about, in earnest, to close their business. Two of them did wind up. The third had made great progress towards the same result, when it was solicited by members of the Legislature, to accept of a new Charter, on more favorable terms than before, viz: with a reduced tax. After mature consideration, the stockholders concluded to accept the proposition. At the same session, the Legislature, with all the lights of experience before it; with a full sense of the benefits as well as the evils of banking, (for doubtless there are both,) voluntarily chartered two other banks, imposing just such restrictions as they thought proper. They made their own terms, prescribed the duties, privileges, and penalties, of the bank; and then *invited* the public to accept the charter, adding the strong inducement of a State subscription of half a million of dollars. It may perhaps add to the strength of this case to remark, that *the Chairman's own party passed these laws*, and invited capitalists to accept charters on terms prescribed by the party itself. It should not be forgotten, too, that the same evils now complained of had happened to a much greater extent during the existence of the old banks than now. The suspension then had lasted many years; the process of expansion had been carried to an almost incredible extent, and that of contraction was in full operation at the time we are speaking of. So that it cannot be said that the party had not the lights of experience to guide them.

With those lights, they passed the charters *as they now exist*. They invited the public to accept them, which was done in good faith. But now they desire to abrogate the contract which they themselves proposed; to impose burdens, to curtail privileges, to exact penalties, which they did not stipulate for in the original agreement, and *with which*, the contract never would have been made. The *offer* might have been made, but none would have been found to accede to it. We contend, that those who proposed the bargain, have no right, now that it has been carried into effect in good faith by both parties, to impose new conditions.

But let us see what the new conditions are;—what the proposed "reform."

In the first place, the Chairman contends, Banks should "not be in the shape of monopolies possessing exclusive privileges." We suppose from this, that he would substitute a system of free banking, such as that which now exists in, and we may add, is now one of the curses of the States of New York and Mississippi. The effect of such a system has been there, and would be here, to bring into existence a host of mushroom banks, perhaps one in every village, possessing little or nothing of either capital or confidence, mere swindling shops, as they are well known to be in those States. Too much banking is as much the bane of the country as too little. In most of the States there has been too much. In North Carolina, there is not too much; indeed there is not enough, just now, because the banks are wisely placing themselves in a position to resume specie payments, which they never could do if they were to continue to discount liberally. We contend, therefore, that the Legislature would act unwisely by either creating more banks than we have, or by throwing open the door to a system of free banking. The only exclusive privilege that the banks have, is the privilege of issuing notes, a privilege guarded by the acts creating them. Would the Chairman have that privilege extended to every individual? Or to whom would he have it extended?

In the next place, the banks should "not rule and ruin, but *serve* the people." It is difficult to say, what is meant by this item of the proposed "*reform.*" The Banks rule and ruin the country! Those who think so had better have nothing to do with them. We have often heard such things asserted from the stump, but the *modus operandi* has never yet been explained, so far as we have seen. They seem to us to be mere words, signifying nothing, but lugged in for popular effect. At all events, we think it would puzzle a gentleman of even his acknowledged legal ability to frame a section embracing such a provision. We should like to see it attempted.

Next, individual responsibility, and the prohibition of issues under $5 or $10, are proposed as reforms. Individual responsibity we now have, viz: the stockholders of banks pay in their capital stock, and every creditor must be paid before they can have their capital returned. When there is a loss it falls upon the stockholders. This is an effectual guaranty. It is well known that the old State Bank and Bank of Newbern, paid their debts, but left a deficiency for the stockholders. As for the prohibition of small notes, we never yet could see why a note for $3, issued by the Bank of the State, was not as good, as far as it goes, as one for $10. And besides, it must be admitted that small notes are a great convenience. The Van Buren party could not devise a more effectual mode of stopping the circulation of newspapers, for instance, than by destroying the circulation of notes under $10. We do not know that such is their object, but that would be one of the effects, and nothing could be more at war with the genius of our free institutions, than such an obstacle to the dissemination of information through the medium of the newspaper press.

"Their affairs should not be shrouded from the public in secrecy and mystery," says the Chairman. Does he mean by this, that the amount of debt due by each individual to a bank, should be made known? That the banks should make proclamation of every transaction? Or only, that it should make a true and faithful exhibit of its general condition, at stated periods? We can hardly suppose that he would desire that each individual's account at bank should be open to the inspection of any Paul Pry who might desire to gratify his own curiosity or malice. We must presume that his object is, to have a report of its general condition published. That is already provided for. Such reports are made to the Legislature semi-annually, under oath, and published by that body.

The Chairman next desires that officers of Banks should be held amenable to the criminal laws for frauds and corruptions in office. If the Chairman will look into the 8th, 14th, and 22d sections of the act to charter the Bank of Cape Fear, passed in 1833-4, and the 14th and 23d sections of the act chartering the Bank of the State, passed at the same session; and the 10th and 15th sections of the act to incorporate the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, he will find *precisely* such provisions as he professes to want. Frauds and corruption are *expressly* provided against, and made punishable as felonies and misdemeanors, according to the grade of the offence. But the public are left to infer, from the Chairman's remarks, that the Bank charters legalized fraud and corruption in Bank officers; that they might do what they pleased, without fear of punishment.

But the most extraordinary "reform" proposed by the Chairman, is that in which he seems to desire that the public should have the choice of the officers of banks. If that be not the meaning, we know not what is, of the complaint, "that while the people can control their government, elect and turn out periodically all its officers, from the President down to the constable, the banks, as they are, sit supreme above the people, &c. The idea that individuals will invest money in banks, to be managed by officers elected by others, is so preposterous, that it is not susceptible of serious consideration. The present mode of selecting officers in our State, is undoubtedly a fair and equal mode. The State, in virtue of its interest in the banks, appoints two-fifths of the Directors, and the individual owners appoint the other three-fifths. The State Directors are placed at the Board as guards of the public interest, and it is their duty to see that nothing is done to subvert that interest. If the Chairman can invent a fairer mode than this, we would like to see it.

The charge that the banks sometimes make money too plenty, and at other times draws it in, *for the purpose of operating on elections*, we presume was not intended for the banks of this State. If it were true, it would be an argument in favor of destruction, not reform of the banks. But we have the most entire confidence that no such motive can be justly charged to the banks of this State; and we have but little doubt that those of other States are equally free from the imputation. If it were true, how does it happen, that at this very moment every Bank in the Union is contracting its business, "drawing in," as the Chairman says. It is well known that many of them are managed by Directors and officers of the Chairman's own party; and that they are drawing in as well as those managed by Whigs. Is it right to charge the latter only with a design to operate on "the Presidential and other elections?" If the Whigs can effect political purposes by making money scarce, why do not their opponents counteract them by making it plenty! And yet not a single bank in the country ventures to pursue that course. And the reason is obvious: The gentleman and his party have raised such a hue and cry against the banks, apparently for political purposes, as to shake the public confidence, and oblige the banks to prepare themselves for any fate that may await them. They dare not pursue a regular business, such as they were accustomed to before Gen. Jackson commenced *his* reform, by which we were to be put in possession of a "*better currency*" than the one we had, which was the best in the world. It is easy to foresee, that the *reform* proposed by the Chairman would be another Jackson reform.

We beg such of our readers as may be "hard-money men," to note the charge against the banks, that when they draw in their money, prices fall.—They will see in this admission a foretaste of what we may expect if ever that portion of the Chairman's party which cries "down with all banks," should succeed in their Jacobinical object. Give us a hard-money currency, and property will not be worth one-half of even its present low prices, and labor will be so low, that we can compete, as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker say, with the manufactures of Germany and the other hard-money countries of Europe, where a man can earn from *three* to *six pence a day;* and where he cannot afford to eat meat more than once a week.

If we cannot do without banks, as the Chairman says, (and in this we entirely agree with him,) would it not be better, instead of indulging in inflammatory appeals to the public passions, for political effect, to propose to the Legislature, or to the Banks, some reasonable plan for improving the system! The *stump*, it appears to us, is not exactly the place to effect a reform of the kind proposed; because it is well known that the great body of the people will not take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the subject. And whilst it is easy, therefore, to excite their passions, it is utterly impossible in that way to convince their judgments. Such appeals should be left to demagogues, who have no other claim to public confidence, and are, in our opinion, utterly unworthy of being employed by a gentleman of Mr. Henry's high standing.

ERRATA.—In a paragraph on the above subject last week, the word "not" was printed instead of the word "now." It should have read, "We are *now* bound to say," &c.

Again: We laid some stress, a week or two ago, on the fact, as we had seen it stated, that it was the *Military Committee* which reported on Gen. Harrison's case, in 1818. We now find it stated, that it was a *Select Committee*. Not having the least intention to mislead the public, even on a point of minor importance, we make this correction.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives sat from 12 o'clock on Tuesday of last week till 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the next day, being a continuous session of 29 hours, and the most extraordinary sitting, says the Intelligencer, that ever took place in the House, or perhaps any other Legislative body since the Creation. The subject was the bill to authorize the issue of five millions in Treasury notes, and the administration party avowed a determination to force the bill, before adjourning, out of the Committee of the Whole, so as to cut off debate by the Previous Question. This of course the Whig members resisted, and successfully. The scene was one of great confusion and excitement, though there appears to have been no personal altercation. A large portion of the time, say from 1 o'clock A. M. to 8 A. M. the House was engaged in collecting the members who had gone home to bed, leaving less than a quorum present. The Sergeant at Arms was sent for them, and brought them up, by scores. Those who were sick were excused, and others were fined. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Deberry, Bynum, Fisher, Hill, and Montgomery, were dragged from their beds, and all excused on account of indisposition, except Mr. Fisher, who was fined. $2, the Sergeant's fee. The bill was still before the House, as late as Friday night last.

The Sub-Treasury bill has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, without amendment.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution strongly censuring the practice so common this session, of members pairing off; which lies on the table.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chittenden, and modified by Mr. Wise, to appoint a committee to inquire into the facts of a charge made by the Clerk of the House and the Postmaster General, on the authority of the Postmaster at Hartford, Con., that members of Congress were in the habit of abusing the franking privilege by forwarding, under the frank of the Clerk of the House, packages consisting of *blank franks*, "intended to cheat and defraud the revenue." The resolution was adopted, 157 to 0, and the committee consists of Messrs.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there shall be sufficient money in the Treasury, to pay over to North Carolina her fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue, amounting to near half a million of dollars, to aid said State in carrying on her public schools and internal improvements, if she chooses so to dispose of it. The resolution was objected to, and lies on the table.

Mr. Montgomery offered a preamble and resolutions, (about as long as a speech ought to be,) declaring that the expenditures shall not exceed fifteen millions a year; that the Public Lands are the common property of all the States; and that the proceeds of the lands, and all other surplus revenue over fifteen millions, shall be divided among the States and Territories, in proportion to their representation in the House. This is good Whig doctrine, and we only wonder to hear it from Dr. Montgomery.

The resolution to print the reports and testimony in the New Jersey case, is still before the House.

In the Senate, but little of interest has occurred. A good deal of time has been spent in Executive business.

Mr. Norvell has introduced a bill fixing the 2d Tuesday in Nov. for the meeting of the next session of Congress.

Gen. Harrison's Farewell to his Soldiers.—After the return of General Harrison to Vincennes the seat of government of Indiana Territory, when he was about parting with his troops, he said—*Gentlemen, if ever you come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and knife and fork at my table, and never find the string of the door latch pulled in.*"

POSTSCRIPT.

RIOT.—A serious riot occurred at New York on Thursday night last. The Whigs advertised a meeting to approve of the Registry Law. The New Era advised its rowdy friends to attend. Of course a riot was well understood to be the natural consequence; and yet the Mayor took no measures to prevent it, nor did he interfere when it took place. There was a general and bloody fight, with sticks, &c., many persons being severely injured, but no lives lost. A few of the rioters were lodged in the watch house, but a Tory Alderman peremptorily ordered their discharge, without even an examination!

Such are some of the fruits of Tory rule!

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Capt. Brooks of the General Clinch, informs us that some time last week, the Rev. Mr. McRea, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit, by Indians, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also, that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, somewhere in the middle of Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed, and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.

Advocate, 24th March.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th ult., by John Shaw, Esq., Mr. JOHN McLEOD to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Daniel Shaw.

In New Hanover county, on the 17th ultimo, by Dougald McMillan, Esq., Mr. JAMES WRIGHT McALLISTER, of this county, to Miss FRANCES F., daughter of Alfred Shepard, Esq., of the former county.

In Salisbury on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. ROBERT M. HORAH to Mrs. AMELIA B. BALLARD, formerly of Fayetteville.

DIED,

At Wadesborough, on the 23d ult., after a most painful illness of 20 days duration, CLAUDIA, daughter of the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, aged 8 years and 11 months. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In this county, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. NEILL BUIE, in the 71st year of his age.

Lately, at Camden, S. C., Col. JOHN BOYKEN.

In Darlington, S. C., on the 19th ult., PETER COGGSHALL, Esq.

At Somerville, Morgan county, Ala., on the 5th ult., after a short illness of Pleurisy, Mrs. HELEN A. HAWKINS, wife of Mr. Williams Hawkins, formerly of this town. She has left an affectionate husband and four small children to lament her premature death.

At the residence of Mrs. Nelson, in this County, on the 9th instant, KING BOLDIN, aged about 35 years, (a Brick-layer by trade,) and supposed to be a native of State of Vermont.

At his residence in this County, on the 12th inst., Major ANGUS BROWN, aged about 34 years, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his untimely end.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 1.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2¾ a $2¾
Feathers,	40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	10	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—MARCH 26.

Turpentine $1 75 a 1 80; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—March 27.

Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50 to 2 75.

At New York, Cotton 6¾ to 9, steady, price so low, that the impression is, it will not go lower. Corn 52 to 53. Flour 5 12 to 5 62.

Cotton at Columbus, 3 to 7 cents. At Columbia 5 to 7½. The supply small, the planters having determined to hold on for better prices.

Cotton at New Orleans 4 to 10 cents, sales of the week 27,000 bales. Total receipts to March 14, 647,377 bales. Flour 4 to 4 50. Corn 35 cents. Sugar 3 to 4½ cents.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9. Corn 53. Flour 5 to 6 25. Bacon 8 to 14.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports in the U. S. to the latest dates, 1,376,209 bales, against 971,878 to same dates last year. Increase 404,331 bales.

Flour at Richmond, Va., 4 56. Corn 48 to 50.

At Pittsburg, Flour is selling at 2 62 to 2 75. At Cincinnati 3 to 3 12. At Philadelphia, 4 87.

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH
April 1, 1840. 91tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are:
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Ginghams,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Belting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
Avril 1, 1840. 91tf

Northern Hay.
30 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
March 30, 1840. 91tf

Notice.
NO more Extra Stages need be expected on the Fayetteville and Warsaw Stage line until further notice,—but regular Mail Stage running as before.
BAKER & BLOCKER.
March 31, 1840. 91ts

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology, Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NO COMBINATION.
Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, NEW YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich CHINA, Cut and Plain GLASS WARE, and printed and common QUEENS-WARE, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, *Water St., near Old Slip.*

New York, March 2, 1840. 88-6w

JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds;—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings:—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.

Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.

February 25, 1840. 86-6w

Dahlias.

THE price of the Dahlias advertised by the Subscriber, is, for a dozen roots of the best quality, and all different kinds, $6. For a dozen of the 2d quality, $3.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1840.

Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.

J. W. LASATER.

Grove P. O., Chatham County, March 14, 1840. 89-tf.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vestings,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheeting and Shirting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 13, 1839. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 250 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers.
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
East of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a nice and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. Also, his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 69tf

BOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Foundery in the country, having made arrangements with the Superintendant to execute all orders for their Bells of any size to 2,000 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Tin or Cooks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells exchanged.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taghoni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Sheetings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 25, 1839. 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths,—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville,

J. E. PATTERSON.

February 25, 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.

J. E. P.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Kay, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have some forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-1y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

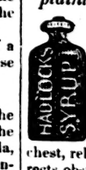
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Book-store, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.